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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/064,704	08/08/2002	Chun-Jen Chen	112.P14213	9333

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EXAMINER	
GIBBS, HEATHER D	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2625	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
06/07/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/064,704	CHEN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Heather D. Gibbs	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *05 March 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-24,26-32,36-40 and 43-57* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-24,26-32,36-40 and 43-57* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *05 March 2007* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendment filed on March 5, 2007 has been entered and made of record.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-24,26-32,36-40,43-57 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Allowable Subject Matter

3. The indicated allowability of claim 26 is withdrawn in view of the newly discovered reference(s) to Kim (US 5,335,234). Rejections based on the newly cited reference(s) follow.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 1- 24,26-32,36-40,43-57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kim (US 5,355,234).

For claim 1, Kim teaches an image compensation method, comprising: proving a light source 40; providing a carrier having a plurality of grooves formed thereon and a plurality of reflecting elements disposed thereon, wherein the grooves are formed on the surface of the carrier and the reflecting elements are disposed on surfaces of the carrier inside the grooves, wherein the light source is disposed in one of the grooves, and each reflecting element reflects light from the light source to produce a beam of light biased toward a particular color (Fig 7-8); moving either the carrier or the light source so that the light source is displaced from the groove (Col 5 Lines 61-65); rotating the carrier so that the one of the groove openings alights with the light source (Col 5 Lines 61-Col 6 Line 3); and moving either the carrier of the light source so that the light source is disposed in another groove (Fig 7 and Fig 8).

For claim 2, Kim teaches wherein the light reflected from the reflecting element is biased towards the color red (Fig 7).

For claim 3, Kim teaches wherein the light reflected from the reflecting element is biased towards the color blue (Fig 7).

Regarding claim 4, Kim teaches wherein the light reflected from the reflecting element is biased towards the color green (Fig 7).

Considering claim 5, Kim teaches wherein the light source comprised a daylight lamp (Fig 4; Col 5 Lines 9-24).

For claim 6, Kim discloses wherein at least one of the reflecting elements includes a reflecting region such that width at both ends of the reflecting region is greater than the width in the middle of the reflecting region (Fig 14A).

For claim 7, Kim teaches wherein at least one of the reflecting elements includes multiple sections (Figs 7 and 8).

Regarding claim 8, Kim teaches wherein at least one of the reflecting elements is partitioned into a plurality of regions and at least one of the regions comprises a single color, and the plurality of regions comprises a mix of two or more colors (Fig 7,8; Col 5 Lines 61-Col 6 Line 3).

For claim 9, Kim teaches wherein at least one of the reflecting elements comprises a single color, and the plurality of regions comprises a mix of two or more colors (Fig 7 and Fig 8).

Regarding claim 10, Kim discloses an image compensation method for illuminating a document comprising: providing a plurality of light sources 40; providing a carrier having a plurality of grooves formed thereon and a plurality of reflecting elements disposed thereon, wherein the grooves are formed on the surface of the carrier and the reflecting elements are disposed on the surface of the carrier inside the grooves, wherein the light sources are disposed inside the respective grooves, each reflecting element reflects light from a corresponding light source to produce a reflected light biased towards a particular color; and rotating the carrier so that one of the light sources illuminates the document (Col 5 Lines 61-Col 6 Line 3; Figs 7 and 8).

For claim 11, Kim teaches wherein the light reflected from at least one of the reflecting elements is biased toward the color red (Fig 7).

Regarding claim 12, Kim teaches wherein the light reflected from the reflecting element is biased towards the color blue (Fig 7).

Regarding claim 13, Kim discloses wherein the light reflected from the reflecting element is biased towards the color green (Fig 7).

For claim 14, Kim teaches wherein the light source comprised a daylight lamp (Fig 4; Col 5 Lines 9-24).

Regarding claim 15, Kim discloses wherein at least one of the reflecting elements includes a reflecting region such that width at both ends of the reflecting region is greater than the width in the middle of the reflecting region (Fig 14A).

Considering claim 16, Kim teaches wherein at least one of the reflecting elements includes multiple sections (Figs 7 and 8).

For claim 17, Kim teaches wherein at least one of the reflecting elements is partitioned into a plurality of regions and at least one of the regions comprises a single color, and the plurality of regions comprises a mix of two or more colors (Fig 7,8; Col 5 Lines 61-Col 6 Line 3).

Regarding claim 18, Kim teaches wherein at least one of the reflecting elements comprises a single color, and the plurality of regions comprises a mix of two or more colors (Fig 7 and Fig 8).

For claim 19, Kim teaches an image compensation method, comprising: disposing a light source and a corresponding reflecting element on a carrier, the light source being adapted to provide light to a scanning location; disposing a plurality of reflecting elements on a supporting frame, where at least one of said reflecting elements is adapted to reflect light provided by the light source and reflect a beam of light biased towards a particular color; and positioning the plurality of reflecting elements

that one of the reflecting elements is in a position to reflect light provided by the light source and provided the reflected light to the scanning location, wherein the light source, the supporting frame and the scanning location are positioned to form a substantially triangular configuration (Col 5 Lines 61- Col 6 Line 3; fig 7-8).

For claim 20, Kim discloses further comprising disposing a plurality of light sources and corresponding reflecting elements on the carrier such that when one of the light sources is powered to provide light, a corresponding reflecting element reflects a beam of light (Col 5 Line 61- Col 6 Line 3; Fig 7-8).

For claim 21, Kim teaches wherein the light reflected from at least one of the reflecting elements is biased toward the color red (Fig 7).

For claim 22, Kim teaches wherein the light reflected from the reflecting element is biased towards the color blue (Fig 7).

Regarding claim 23, Kim discloses wherein the light reflected from the reflecting element is biased towards the color green (Fig 7).

Considering claim 24, Kim teaches wherein the light source comprised a daylight lamp (Fig 4; Col 5 Lines 9-24).

For claim 26, Kim discloses an image compensation method, comprising: disposing at least one light source and a corresponding reflecting element on a carrier, the light source being adapted to transmit light to a scanning location; disposing a plurality of reflecting elements on a supporting frame, wherein at least one of said reflecting elements is adapted to reflect light transmitted by a light source and reflect a beam of light having a particular color; and positioning the plurality of reflecting

elements so that one of the reflecting elements is adapted to reflect light transmitted by the light source and provide the reflected light to the scanning location, wherein the light source and the scanning location form a substantially straight line configuration, and the light source is positioned between the corresponding reflecting element and the scanning location(Col 5 Line 61- Col 6 Line 3; Fig 7-8).

For claim 27, Kim discloses wherein at least one of the reflecting elements includes a reflecting region such that width at both ends of the reflecting region is greater than the width in the middle of the reflecting region (Fig 14A).

Regarding claim 28, Kim teaches wherein at least one of the reflecting elements includes multiple sections (Figs 7 and 8).

For claim 29, Kim teaches wherein at least one of the reflecting elements is partitioned into a plurality of regions and at least one of the regions comprises a single color, and the plurality of regions comprises a mix of two or more colors (Fig 7,8; Col 5 Lines 61-Col 6 Line 3).

For claim 30, Kim teaches wherein at least one of the reflecting elements comprises a single color, and the plurality of regions comprises a mix of two or more colors (Fig 7 and Fig 8).

For claim 31, Kim teaches a carrier, comprising: a groove having an interior surface; and a reflecting element disposed on the carrier, and coupled to the interior surface of the groove the reflecting element having a plurality of regions, wherein at least one region comprises a single color, at least one region comprises two colors and at least one region comprises a plurality of colors, wherein the reflecting element is

adapted to reflect a beam of light having a color biased towards at least one color selected from the group comprising red, green, or blue (Col 5 Line 61- Col 6 Line 3; Fig 7-8).

Regarding claim 32, Kim discloses wherein at least one of the reflecting elements includes a reflecting region such that width at both ends of the reflecting region is greater than the width in the middle of the reflecting region (Fig 14A).

Considering claim 36, Kim teaches an image compensation structure for a scanner, comprising: a light source 40 disposed in the scanner and adapted to produce light; a light compensator reflective element disposed in the scanner and adapted to reflect light produced by the light source to a scanning location (Fig 7 and 8); a supporting frame 46 disposed in the scanner; and a reflecting element 47a, 47b, 47c disposed on the supporting frame, wherein the reflecting elements is adapted to reflect light from the light source to produce a beam of light having a particular color, wherein the light source, the light compensator and the scanning location are positioned to form a triangular configuration (Col 5 Line 61- Col 6 Line 3; Fig 7-8).

For claim 37, Kim discloses wherein the light reflected from at least one of the reflecting elements is biased toward the color red (Fig 7).

For claim 38, Kim teaches wherein the light reflected from the reflecting element is biased towards the color blue (Fig 7).

For claim 39, Kim discloses wherein the light reflected from the reflecting element is biased towards the color green (Fig 7).

Regarding claim 40, Kim teaches wherein the light source comprised a daylight lamp (Fig 4; Col 5 Lines 9-24).

Considering claim 43, Kim discloses wherein at least one of the reflecting elements includes a reflecting region such that width at both ends of the reflecting region is greater than the width in the middle of the reflecting region (Fig 14A).

Regarding claim 44, Kim teaches wherein at least one of the reflecting elements includes multiple sections (Figs 7 and 8).

Considering claim 45, Kim teaches wherein at least one of the reflecting elements is partitioned into a plurality of regions and at least one of the regions comprises a single color, and the plurality of regions comprises a mix of two or more colors (Fig 7,8; Col 5 Lines 61-Col 6 Line 3).

Considering claim 46, Kim teaches wherein at least one of the reflecting elements comprises a single color, and the plurality of regions comprises a mix of two or more colors (Fig 7 and Fig 8).

Regarding claim 47, Kim teaches an image compensation method, comprising: obtaining a response graph of the color content of the three primary colors of light provided by a target light source by employing an optical sensor chip; obtaining voltage values associated with the three primary colors for a given region of the optical sensor chip; determining color content of a compensating light beam by employing the obtained response graph; employing the obtained voltage values of the three primary colors to produce a compensating beam having a suitable strength; and positioning a reflecting element proximate to the light source so that light reflected from the reflecting element

has a color content and magnitude in accordance with the compensating beam (Figs 13B, 13C, 13D; Col 10 Lines 27-68).

For claim 48, Kim discloses wherein the light reflected from at least one of the reflecting elements is biased toward the color red (Fig 7).

For claim 49, Kim teaches wherein the light reflected from the reflecting element is biased towards the color blue (Fig 7).

For claim 50, Kim discloses wherein the light reflected from the reflecting element is biased towards the color green (Fig 7).

Regarding claim 51, Kim teaches wherein the light source comprised a daylight lamp (Fig 4; Col 5 Lines 9-24).

For claim 52, Kim discloses wherein at least one of the reflecting elements includes a reflecting region such that width at both ends of the reflecting region is greater than the width in the middle of the reflecting region (Fig 14A).

Considering claim 53, Kim teaches wherein at least one of the reflecting elements includes multiple sections (Figs 7 and 8).

For claim 54, Kim teaches wherein at least one of the reflecting elements is partitioned into a plurality of regions and at least one of the regions comprises a single color, and the plurality of regions comprises a mix of two or more colors (Fig 7,8; Col 5 Lines 61-Col 6 Line 3).

For claim 55, Kim teaches wherein at least one of the reflecting elements comprises a single color, and the plurality of regions comprises a mix of two or more colors (Fig 7 and Fig 8).

Regarding claim 56, Kim teaches wherein light from the light source and reflected light from the reflected element both converge to a scanning location, wherein the light source, the reflecting element and the scanning location are positioned to form a substantially triangular configuration (Fig 7 and Fig 8).

For claim 57, Kim discloses wherein light from the light source and reflected light from one of the reflecting elements both converge to a scanning location, wherein the reflecting elements, the light source and the scanning location form a substantially straight line configuration with the light source positioned between the reflecting elements and the scanning location (Fig 7; Col 5 Line 66- Col 6 Line 3).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Heather D. Gibbs whose telephone number is 571-272-7404. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Thu 8AM-7PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Aung S. Moe can be reached on 571-272-7314. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Heather D Gibbs
Examiner
Art Unit 2625

hdg

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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
5/28/07